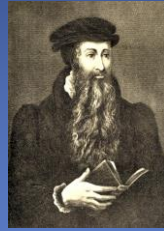


Slide 1



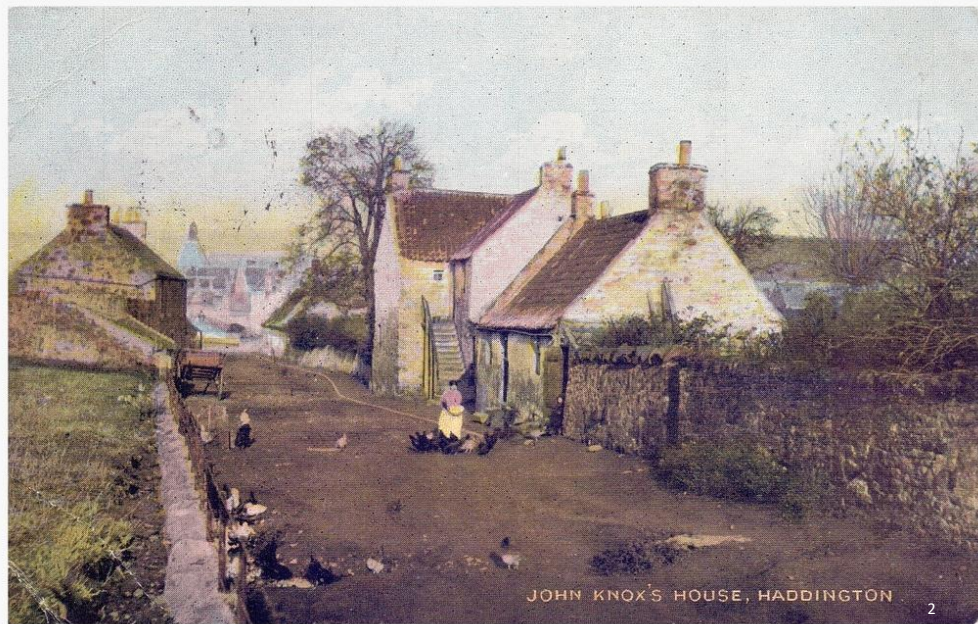
John Knox

'O' God. Give me Scotland or I die!

1

Slide 2

Born, Haddington, c1505-1514?



2

Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5



1545 He meets
George Wishart



Slide 6

December 1545 protects Wishart whilst he preaches
at St Mary's, Haddington



Slide 7

1st March 1546 Wishart executed

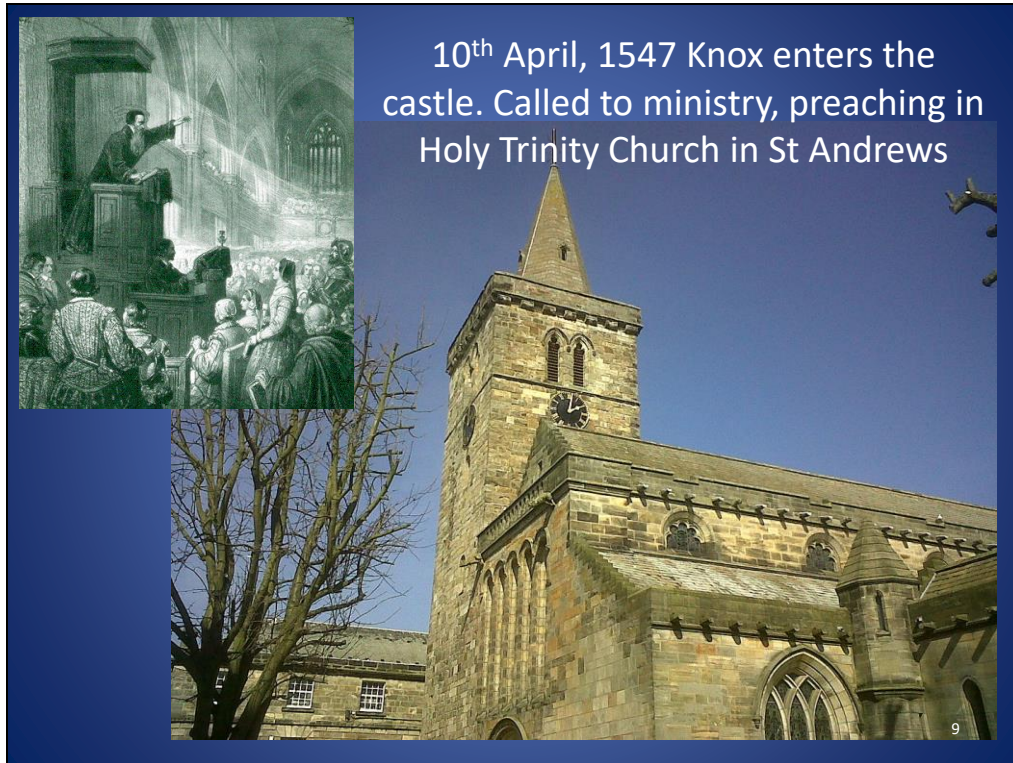


Slide 8

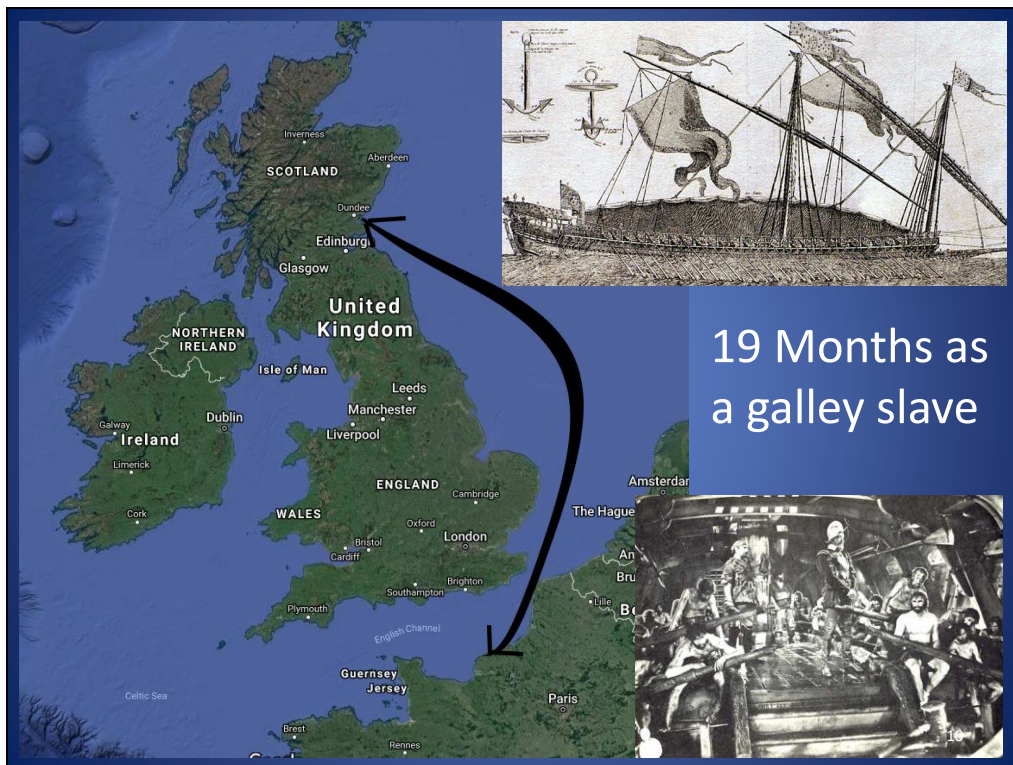


2 Months later, Cardinal Beaton is executed
Siege of castle begins

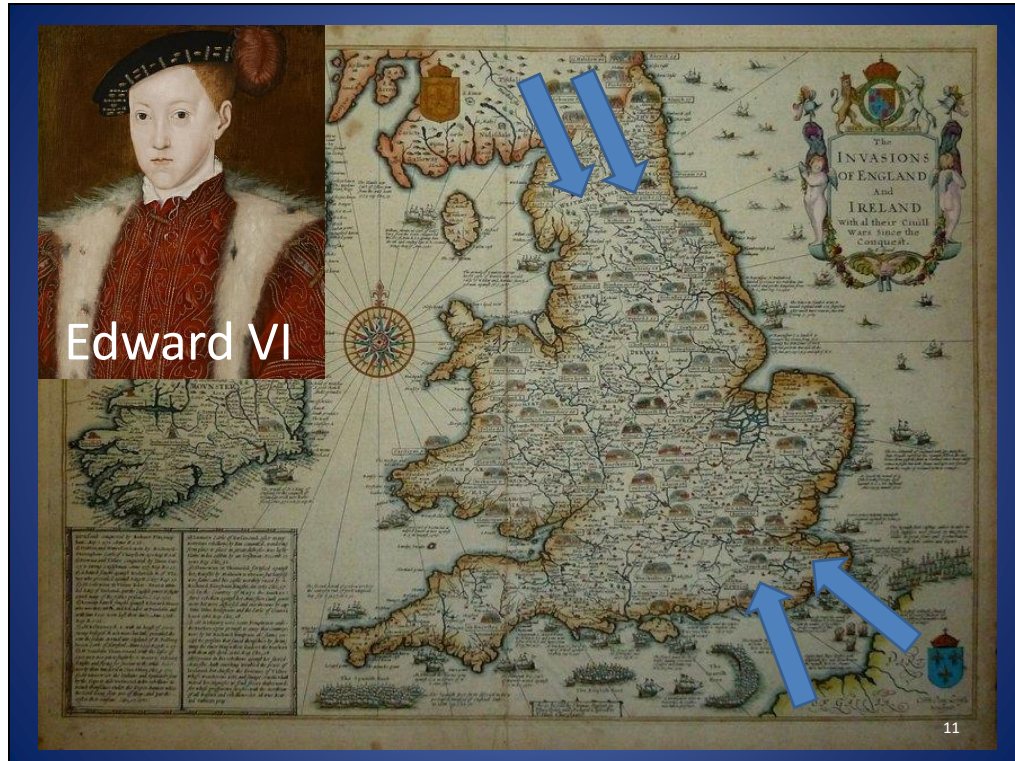
Slide 9



Slide 10

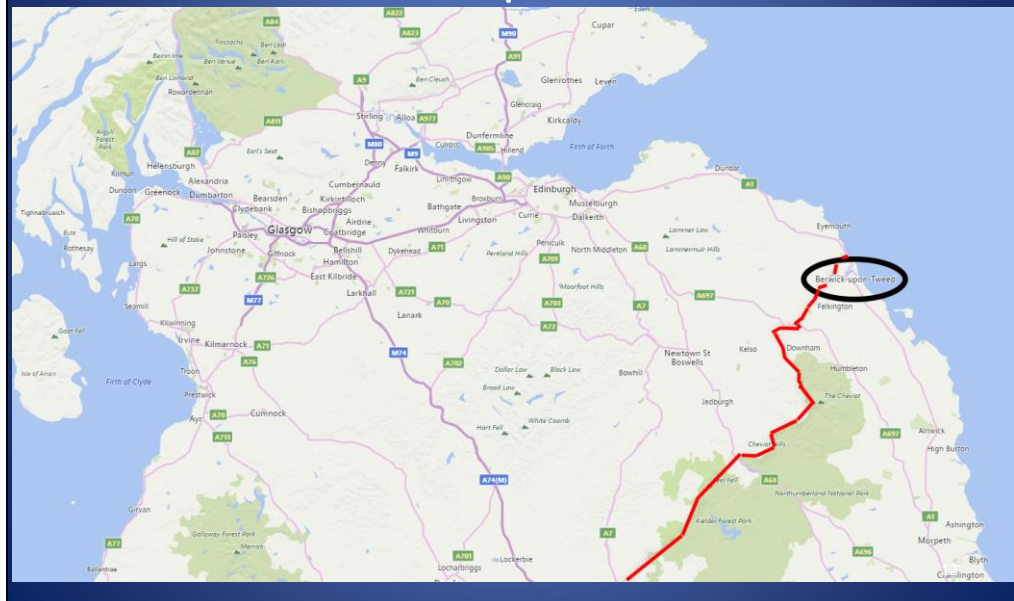


Slide 11



Slide 12

Early 1549, Knox freed and settles in Berwick Upon Tweed



Slide 13



Moves to Newcastle in summer 1551, Church of St Nicholas, Bigger congregation popularity increases

December called to London.
Refuses Bishopric of Rochester ¹³

The image shows the Church of St Nicholas in Newcastle, a large stone building with a tall, ornate tower and a clock face. The church is set against a blue sky with some clouds. To the right of the church, there is a red brick building. The church is surrounded by trees and a street with a few people and cars.

Slide 14

July 1553
Edward VI dies

Catholic Mary
Tudor
(Bloody Mary)
becomes
Queen



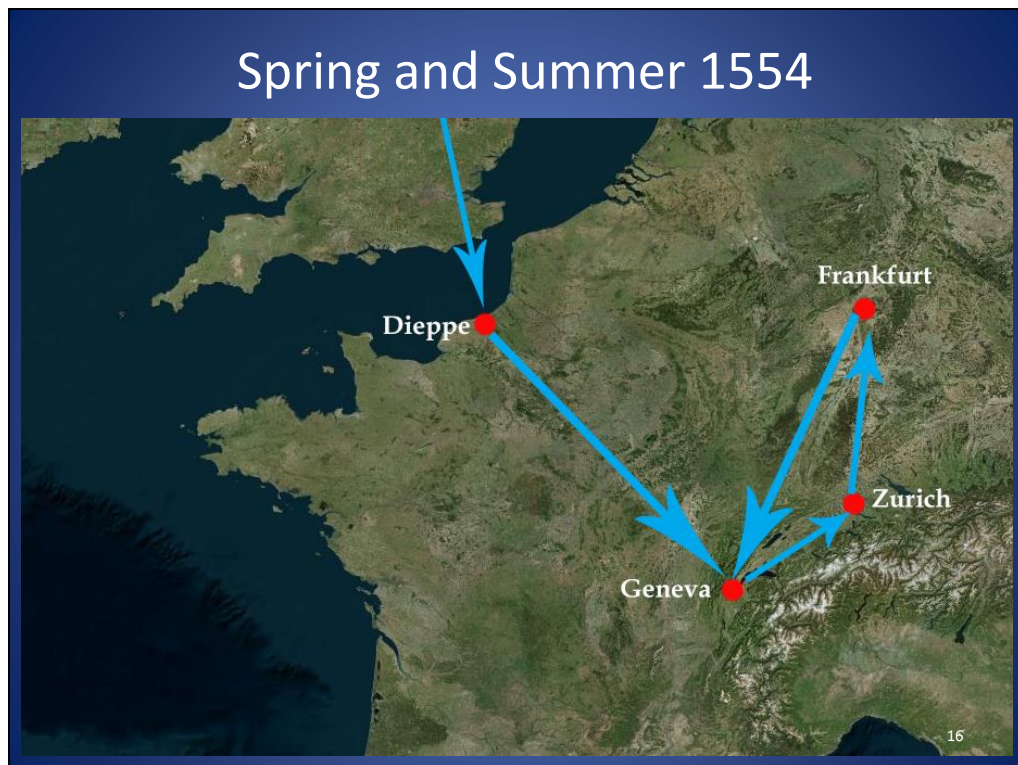
14

The image is a portrait of Mary Tudor, also known as Bloody Mary. She is seated in a red velvet chair, wearing a dark, patterned dress with a large collar and a gold chain. She is holding a red rose in her right hand. The background is dark and indistinct.

Slide 15



Slide 16





1555-1556



Returns to Scotland briefly, amazed at the progress of the reformation there.
Begins preaching tour then returns to Geneva

17

Geneva



"The most perfect school of Christ that ever was on the earth since the days of the Apostles."

18

Slide 19



Slide 20

1557

Writes “First Blast” whilst at Dieppe

Protestant nobles meet in Edinburgh
“Ane Godlie Band”



1558

Mary Tudor dies
Protestant Elizabeth now
Queen.

Knox is working on the
Geneva Bible at this time
also.

English protestants begin to
return from exile.

January 1559. The letter
asking Knox to return to
Scotland arrives.

21


Scotland is different from
England:

Mary of Guise is Regent

Declaration that no
person allowed to preach
without authority of
Bishops

Protestant preachers
outlawed

Walter Myln burnt at the
stake



22

1559

Knox arrives back in Scotland
on 2nd May

Preaches in St John's Kirk in
Perth,
Church cleansed by "Rascal
Multitude"



Regent Mary sends French
troops

Protestants raise a bigger
army.

23

1559

Reformation continues
Protestant nobles form
"The Lord's of the congregation"

11th June Knox preaches in St Andrew's to
influential leaders.

Large numbers converted
This was repeated
throughout other towns

God is using Knox mightily



1559

French troops occupy Port of Leith

2 Protestant sieges end in defeat

Morale amongst Protestants low they retire to Stirling.

Knox goes to preach and encourage them which it does

He then travels to England to ask Elizabeth I for help.



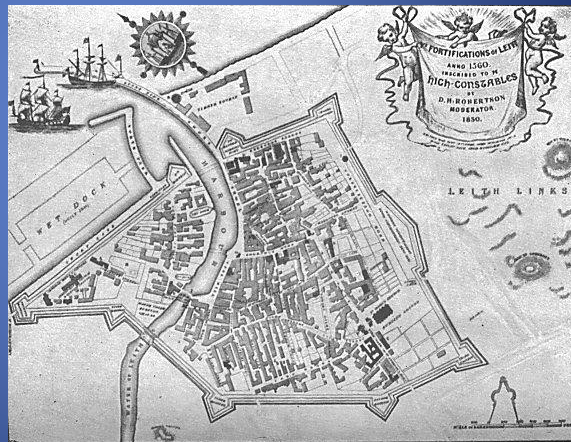
1560

Elizabeth I agrees to help Scottish protestants

4th April, large English army joins Scots and they drive the French back to Leith, siege begins on land and sea.

11th June, Regent Mary of Guise dies

6th July, settlement reached. Treaty of Edinburgh. French and English agree to leave Scotland



PLAN OF LEITH, SHOWING THE FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS OF 1560.
(The X marks the alley to the ancient Ferry.)

1560

Reformation is completed

1st August, Reformation Parliament sits at Holyrood:
Roman Catholicism is abolished, Mass outlawed
Papal Jurisdiction Act: Pope has no authority in Scotland
Scot's Confession of Faith drawn up by the six John's
December 1560. First General Assembly meets



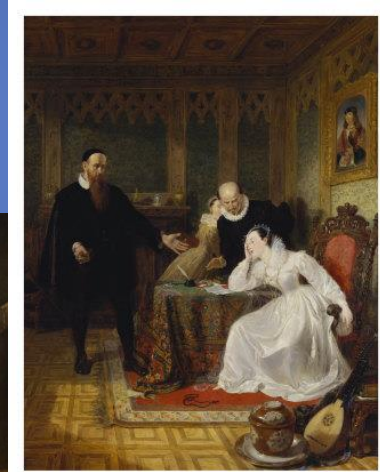
Knox after the Reformation

Remains in Edinburgh
Becomes minister in St Giles Kirk
Wife Marjory dies end of 1560



Slide 29

Mary Queen of Scots



Slide 30

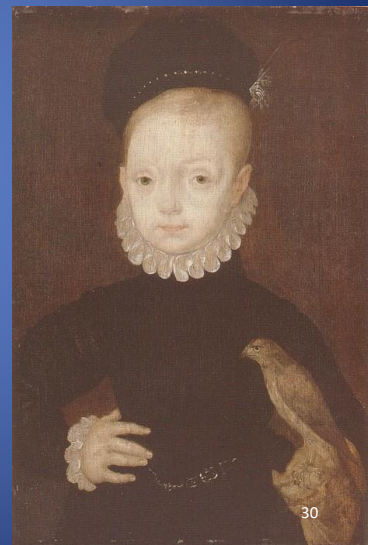
1567

Mary forced to abdicate, Her infant son becomes King.

Civil war begins

1571

Edinburgh castle held by Mary's allies. Knox goes to St Andrews



24th Nov 1572

‘Here lies a man who in his life never feared the
face of man’.

